

**LETTER**

**FROM**

**THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,**

**TRANSMITTING HIS**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**ON**

**THE STATE OF THE FINANCES.**

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**DECEMBER 4, 1820.**

Printed by order of the Senate of the United States.

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**WASHINGTON:**

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**1820.**

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1844

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

THE

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,**

*December 1, 1820.*

**SIR:** I have the honor to enclose a report, prepared in obedience to the act, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

**WM. H. CRAWFORD.**

**The Hon. the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.**

1895

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## REPORT.

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In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report:

### 1. OF THE REVENUE.

The nett revenue arising from imports and tonnage, internal duties, direct tax, public lands, postage, and other incidental receipts, during the year 1817, amounted to - - - - \$24,365,227 34

Viz.

Customs, (see statement A.)	-	17,524,775 15
Internal duties,	- - - -	2,676,882 77
Direct tax,	- - - -	1,833,737 04
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock	- - - -	2,015,977 00
Postage and other incidental receipts	-	313,855 38
		-----

That which accrued from the same sources during the year 1818, amounted to - - - - \$26,095,200 65

Viz.

Customs, (see statement A.)	-	21,828,451 48
Arrears of internal duties,	- - - -	947,946 33
Arrears of direct tax,	- - - -	263,926 01
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock,	- - - -	2,464,527 90
Postage, dividends on bank stock, and other incidental receipts,	-	590,348 93
		-----

And that which accrued from the same sources during the year 1819, amounted to - - - - 21,435,700 69

Viz.

Customs, see statement A,	-	\$17,116,702 96
Arrears of internal duties, see statement B,	- - - -	227,444 01
Arrears of direct tax, see statement B,	-	80,850 61
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock,	- - - -	3,274,422 78
Postage and other incidental receipts	-	61,280 33
First instalment from the Bank of the United States, and dividend on stock in that Bank	- - - -	675,000 00
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It is ascertained that the gross amount of duties on merchandize and tonnage, which accrued during the three first quarters of the pre-



sent year, exceeds \$13,340,000; and the sales of the public lands during the two first quarters of the year, exceed \$1,240,000.

The payments into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the year, are estimated to amount to - 16,819,637 49

Viz.

Customs	-	12,378,513	12
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock		1,124,645,	32
Arrears of internal duties and direct tax		104,769	20
Incidental receipts		579,749	14
Moneys received from loans	-	2,545,431	47
Repayments	-	86,529	24

And the payments into the Treasury, during the fourth quarter of the year, from the same sources, are estimated at - - - 3,430,000 00

Making the total amount, estimated to be received into the Treasury during the year 1820 - 20,249,637 49

Which, added to the balance in the Treasury on the first day of January last, amounting to - - 2,076,607 14

Make the aggregate amount of - - - 22,326,244 63

The application of this sum, for the year 1820, is estimated as follows, viz.

To the 30th of September, the payments have amounted to - 16,908,413 80

Viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses 2,078,573 25

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to 1st of January, 1817 - 6,043,068 00

Naval service, including the permanent appropriation for the increase of the navy 2,946,762 00

Public debt, including \$1,142,879 55, for



the redemption of the  
Mississippi certificates 5,840,010 55

During the fourth quarter it is estimated that the payments will amount to - - - - 8,056,000 00

Viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and  
miscellaneous expenses 450,000

Military service 1,900,000

Naval service - 806,000

Public debt, to the 1st  
of January, 1821 4,900,000

Making the aggregate amount of 24,964,413 80

And leaving, on the 1st of January, 1821, a balance  
against the Treasury, estimated at - - 2,638,169 17

## 2. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The funded debt, which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1819, as appears by statement 1, amounted to - - - - 23,668,254 71

And that contracted subsequent to the 1st day of  
January, 1812, and unredeemed on the 1st day of  
October, 1819, as appears by same statement, amount-  
ed to - - - - 68,060,336 29

Making the aggregate amount of - 91,728,591 00

Which sum agrees with the amount as stated in the  
last annual report, as unredeemed on the 1st of Octo-  
ber, 1819, excepting the sum of \$63 49, which was  
then short estimated, and which has since been cor-  
rected by actual settlement.

In the fourth quarter of the year there was added to  
the above sum for Treasury notes brought into the  
Treasury and cancelled, the following sums, viz.

In 6 per cent. stock, - - 4,152 18

In 7 per cent. stock, - - 10,525 00

----- 14,677 18

Making, - - - - 91,743,268 18

From which deduct Louisiana 6 per cent. stock,  
reimbursed on the 21st October, 1819, 2,601,871 14

And deferred stock reimbursed be-  
tween the 1st of October, 1819, and  
1st of January, 1820, - - 242,063 47

----- 2,843,934 61

Making the public debt which was unredeemed on  
the 1st of January, 1820, as per statement 2, - 88,899,333 57



From the 1st of January, to the 30th of September inclusive, there was, by funding Treasury notes and issuing 3 per cent. stock, for interest on the old registered debt, added to the public debt, as appears by statement 3, the amount of - - 34,550 19

And by the loan authorized by act of May 15, 1820, - - - 2,545,431 47  
2,579,981 66

Making - - - - 91,479,315 23  
 From which deduct the amount of stock purchased, during that period, as per statement 3, - - - 40 34  
 And the estimated reimbursement of deferred stock, - - - 253,752 78  
253,793 12

Making, on the 1st of October, 1820, as appears by statement 3, the sum of - - - 91,225,522 11  
 To which, add, in the fourth quarter of 1820, on account of the loan of May 15, 1820, - - - 454,567 66  
454,567 66

Making - - - - 91,680,089 77  
 There will be reimbursed of the principal of the deferred stock, on the 1st of January, 1821, - - - 249,444 16  
 Since the 30th of September last, the residue of the Louisiana stock has become redeemable, amounting to 2,216,408 78  
2,465,852 94

Which, if discharged before the 1st day of January, 1821, will leave the public debt unredeemed on that day, as estimated, - - - - 89,214,236 83  
89,214,236 83

The Treasury notes yet in circulation are estimated, as appears by statement 5, at - - - 27,656 00  
27,656 00

The whole of the awards made by the commissioners appointed under the several acts of Congress, for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands, as appears by statement 6, amount to - 4,282,151 12

Of which there has been received at the General Land Office - - - 2,439,308 31

And there was paid at the Treasury 66 per cent. on \$1,731,635 69 - 1,142,879 55  
3,582,187 86

Leaving outstanding, on the 30th September, 1820, - 699,963 26  
699,963 26



### 3. OF THE ESTIMATES OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1821.

In forming an estimate of the receipts into the Treasury for the year 1821, the amount of revenue bonds outstanding on the 30th of September last; the sum due for public land; the ability and disposition of the community to purchase, and especially the quantity and quality of land intended to be exposed at public auction in the course of the year, present the data upon which the calculations must be made. As a portion of the duties which accrue in the fourth quarter of the present year, and in the first and second of the next, forms a part of the receipts into the Treasury for the latter year, the amount received will exceed or fall short of the estimate by the difference between the duties which actually accrue in those quarters, and are payable within the year, and the amount at which they had been estimated.

The receipts into the Treasury may, also, considerably exceed or fall short of the sum estimated, in consequence of the issue of a greater or less amount of debentures payable during the year 1821, than had been estimated.

The degree of punctuality with which the revenue bonds are discharged, upon which the estimate is formed, must necessarily affect the amount that will be received into the Treasury.

If the accruing revenue of the present and two succeeding quarters should exceed that of the corresponding quarters of the present and last year; if the amount of debentures which may be issued and made payable, so as to affect the receipts of the year, should be less than that of preceding years, since the peace, compared with the gross amount of duties secured within those years respectively; and if greater punctuality in the payment of revenue bonds now outstanding should be observed than during the last mentioned period, the receipts from the customs will exceed the estimates now presented; and they will fall short of it should all those contingencies be unfavorable, as has been the case during the present year.

The revenue bonds outstanding on the 30th of September last, are estimated at 18,770,000 dollars; of this sum 3,130,000 dollars are in suit; of which about 1,250,000 dollars will not be collected on account of the insolvency of the debtors; leaving the amount of bonds outstanding, upon which collections are to be made, estimated at 17,520,000 dollars. The amount of duties secured during the 1st, 2d, and 3d, quarters of the year 1820, is estimated at 13,350,000 dollars; and that of the whole year may be estimated at 16,500,000 dollars. The amount of debentures outstanding on the 30th of September, and payable during the year 1821, is estimated at \$1,162,114 16, which is subject to be increased by the amount issued in the present quarter, and during the whole of the ensuing year chargeable upon the revenue of that year. The annual average amount of debentures, bounties, and allowances, and expenses of collection, chargeable upon the revenue, has been ascertained to be nearly equal to 15



per cent. of the annual average amount of the duties upon imports and tonnage, which accrued from the year 1815 to the year 1819, inclusive.

If this proportion be applied to the revenue bonds outstanding on the 30th of September last; and if the receipts from the tonnage of vessels, and upon duties, secured during the present and the two succeeding quarters, are assumed to be equal to any deficiency resulting from the want of punctuality in the discharge of the outstanding bonds; the receipts into the Treasury, for the year 1821, from this source of revenue, may be estimated at \$14,000,000.

The receipts into the Treasury, from the public land, during the three first quarters of the present year, are estimated at 1,124,645 32, and those of the entire year will probably not much exceed 1,600,000. The receipts from that source, during the year 1821, will probably not exceed those of the present year, if no incentive to greater punctuality, or inducement to make prompt payments, should be presented to the public debtors, in the course of the present session of Congress.

The balances of internal duties and direct tax, still outstanding, are so considerable as to justify an estimate of some extent, in calculating the receipts of the ensuing year, if the difficulty of enforcing payment, in those states where the largest amount is due, were not known to be great. Under these circumstances, the receipts from that source, for the ensuing year, are estimated at \$100,000.

According to the foregoing data, the receipts into the Treasury, for the ensuing year, may be estimated as follows, viz.

Customs	-	-	-	14,000,000
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock				1,600,000
Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, and incidental receipts	-	-		100,000
Third instalment from the Bank of the United States	-	-	-	500,000
Bank dividends, which may accrue during the year, estimated at five per cent.				350,000
Making the aggregate amount of	-	-	-	16,550,000 00

The appropriations for the same period are estimated as follows, viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	1,769,850 04
Military department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, military pensions, and arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817	4,585,352 61
Naval department	2,420,594 56

Making an aggregate of \$8,775,797 21

But, to determine the amount of the charge upon the Treasury, for the service of that year, the following additions must be made, viz :



1st. Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, the sum of \$1,500,000; being an amount of appropriations, of the present and preceding years, unexpended, and which may be expended during the year 1821, and the sum of \$5,477,770 76, payable on account of the interest, and reimbursement of the principal, of the public debt during that year.

2d. The unexpended balances of appropriations for the War Department, under the different heads already enumerated, and which have been deducted from the estimates, or not included in them, (as in the case of revolutionary pensions, because the balance of that appropriation is estimated to be equal to the expenditure on that object, during the ensuing year) amounting together to \$2,507,267 63.

The annual appropriation of 200,000 dollars, for arming the militia; and the Indian annuities, not embraced by the estimates, amounting to 152,575 dollars.

3d. The annual appropriation of 1,000,000 dollars, for the gradual increase of the navy, which will expire in the year 1823; and an unexpended balance on the same account, which may be expended in 1821, of 1,750,000 dollars.

According to the foregoing data, the expenditure of the year 1821, and which is chargeable upon the Treasury during that year, may be estimated as follows :

Viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous,	3,269,850 04
Public debt, - - - -	5,477,777 76

Military department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, military and revolutionary pensions, arrears prior to the 1st of January, 1817, and arming the militia, and Indian annuities, -	7,445,195 24
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Navy department, including the sum of 1,000,000 dollars, for the gradual increase of the navy, - -	5,170,594 56
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Making an aggregate charge upon the Treasury for the year 1821 of	21,363,417 60
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To which add the balance against the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1821, - - - -	2,638,169 17
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Making, - - - -	24,001,586 77
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Leaving a balance of \$7,451,586 77, beyond the estimated means, for which provision is to be made.

To determine whether a deficiency to this, or any other amount, will occur in succeeding years, is extremely difficult. The data furnished by the fiscal operations of the government since the peace, must be principally relied upon, in making the calculations necessary to arrive at any general result upon the subject.



It has been ascertained that the nett revenue which has accrued from imports and tonnage from the year 1815, to 1819, inclusive, has amounted to \$120,260,052 46. If this be divided by the number of years in which it accrued, the result will be an annual average revenue of 24,052,000 dollars. But the revenue which accrued in 1815, greatly exceeded, not only that of any year previous to the war, but that of any year since that epoch. It is also admitted, that the quantity of produce on hand at the close of the war, especially of cotton and tobacco, considerably exceeded the amount of the crop of those articles made during the preceding year. The ability of the community, therefore, to purchase an increased amount of foreign articles in the year 1815, exceeded, in a corresponding degree, that of subsequent years. It has also been ascertained that the importation of foreign articles during the present year has been considerably less than in any year since the peace. To form an estimate of the average annual revenue, which may accrue from imports and tonnage during the next four years, that will approximate towards accuracy, it will be necessary to embrace in the calculation the revenue which accrued from the year 1814 to 1819, inclusive, amounting to \$124,510,414 05, and that which shall have accrued in the year 1820, estimated at 14,000,000 dollars, making the aggregate sum of \$138,510,414 05, which gives the sum of 19,787,202 dollars, as the annual average revenue for those seven years.

Other views, derived from the fiscal operations of the government, will be found to accord with this result. The average product of the duties upon imports and tonnage which accrued from the year 1801 to 1807, inclusive, may be stated at 13,640,000 dollars, and that which accrued from the former period to 1813 inclusive, amounted to the annual sum of 11,570,000. The increase of population in the United States has been estimated at 34 per cent. in ten years. If the increase of consumption has corresponded with that of population, the revenue of the year 1820, according to the result furnished by the first seven years, would exceed 20,000,000 dollars; and would fall but little short of 17,000,000 dollars, according to the data furnished by the whole period. During the former period, the principal states of Europe were involved in wars, which not only gave to our shipping the principal part of the carrying trade, but created an unusual demand for every article of exportation, and greatly enhanced their value. Any estimate founded upon the average revenue of those years, the duties upon imports remaining the same, would most probably not be realized; but, as these duties were considerably increased in 1816, the objections to such an estimate are in some degree diminished. From the year 1808 to 1813 inclusive, the United States were engaged in a state of commercial or actual warfare. The disadvantages to which their commerce was subjected by that warfare, more than counterbalanced the peculiar advantages it enjoyed in the seven years immediately preceding. An estimate for the next four years, founded upon an average of the whole term, would more probably fall short of, than exceed, the



sum which would be received into the Treasury, notwithstanding the duties were higher during two years of that term, than at present.

In the investigation of a subject of such complexity, affecting so deeply the interest of the community, every fact and circumstance connected with it ought to be considered. Since the year 1807, new interests have arisen, which claim a prominent place in this consideration. From time immemorial, household manufactures have existed in every part of the United States. The mechanical arts, those branches of manufacture without which society, even in a very imperfect state of civilization, could not exist, though differing in some degree from those properly denominated household, have long existed in the United States. Since the year 1807, those branches of manufacture have been greatly extended and improved. Others have been established, and a large amount of capital has been invested in manufacturing establishments, which promise to furnish, in a short time, an ample supply of cotton and woollen manufactures, and most of those of iron, glass, and various other articles of great value.

As commerce has been properly defined to be an exchange of equivalent value, it is probable that the failure, on our part, to receive from foreign nations the accustomed supply of those articles which can now be produced in our domestic establishments, the articles which they have been accustomed to receive from us will lose something of the value which they would otherwise have commanded, until new channels of intercourse shall be discovered, and different articles of merchandize shall be substituted for those formerly received.

The capacity of a nation to consume foreign articles depends upon the value of its exports, and not upon its ability to furnish every article of primary or secondary necessity. The precious metals are never imported into any country when commodities, which will command a profit, can be obtained for importation. Giving full weight to the fact, that cotton, woollen, iron, and various other articles which are now furnished by our domestic establishments, will be hereafter received from foreign nations only to a small amount, 17,000,000 dollars of revenue may be assumed as the minimum, and 20,000,000 dollars as the maximum, which will be annually received from imports and tonnage during the next four years. The decrease which has occurred in the last and present years, furnishes no ground to distrust the correctness of the foregoing conclusion. The customs produced in 1815 a nett revenue of \$36,306,022 51, in 1816, \$27,484,100 36, and, in 1817, \$17,524,775 15. This last year was considered, at the time, as the period of greatest reaction. Accordingly, in 1818, the nett revenue from the customs amounted to \$21,828,451 48.

The multiplication of banks, the state of the currency, and the high price which all exportable articles commanded, until the end of 1818, strongly invited to extravagance of every kind, and particularly in the consumption of foreign merchandize. The resources of individuals had been, by these seductions, in a great degree anticipated, during the first years which succeeded the peace. The sudden reduction in the value of all exportable articles, which occurred about



the commencement of the year 1819, not only prevented, in a great degree, further purchases, but rendered the discharge of engagements previously contracted, impracticable. The pressure thus produced upon the community reacted upon the venders of every species of merchandize, whether foreign or domestic; who, without thoroughly investigating the cause of their distress, have sought for relief in measures calculated rather to aggravate, than alleviate, the public embarrassment. The issue and payment of a larger amount of debentures, in the present year, in proportion to the exportations of the last; the increased amount of specie, and diminished amount of foreign merchandize imported during the present year; and, the ready sale of foreign and domestic articles now in the market, show, that the importation of foreign goods is upon the eve of being regulated by the demand for them, for consumption.

It has been stated, that the receipts from the public land, during the year 1821, cannot be estimated at more than \$1,600,000, unless some greater incentive to punctuality, or inducements to make prompt payments, should be offered, by the measures which may be adopted in the course of the present session of Congress. The act of the 24th of April last, which abolished credit on all purchases of land, and reduced the minimum price from 200 to 125 cents per acre, furnishes, it is respectfully conceived, equitable ground for legislative interference, in favor of purchasers under the ancient system. By that system, the price could be reduced to 164 cents per acre, by prompt payment. If the act, establishing credit, had fixed the minimum price at 164 cents, instead of 125 cents, no equitable ground for legislative interference could exist. It is not contended, that the vender of an article, under ordinary circumstances, does an injury to a purchaser, by subsequently selling the same article to others, at a lower rate. But, if he has in his possession such a quantity of the article sold, as to enable him, for an indefinite time, to determine the price of the article, he affects the interest of every previous purchaser by such reduction, who may be constrained, from any cause whatever, to sell that article. The extent of the national domain will, for ages, enable the government to determine the price of unimproved lands, similarly situated. It is admitted, that the government has been induced to adopt this measure, by the most grave considerations. The most prominent of these, was the necessity of preventing the further increase of a debt, then about \$22,000,000, strongly affecting the interests and feelings of a great number of citizens. If its increase was an object of deep solicitude, its diminution, by an act of grace, founded upon equitable principles, will be in strict accordance with the motives in which that measure originated. Difficulties may occur in adjusting the details of such a measure, unless it be presented as a simple act of grace. Under this point of view, it should be confined, in its operation, to the debtors of the government for public lands; and, should affect them only to the extent of the debt which they may respectively owe.

During the excessive circulation of bank notes, not convertible in-



to specie, and to which the government, from necessity, for some time gave currency, and the high price which every description of domestic produce commanded, large quantities of public land were sold at public auction, at prices greatly beyond their real value. In many instances, the first payment which the government has received, could not be obtained by the purchaser, if he were able to convey the land in fee simple. The propriety of legislative interference, to change the relations between debtor and creditor, for the benefit of either, may well be questioned. Circumstances, however, may arise, which will influence an upright and benevolent creditor to relax his demands, and to grant relief to his debtor, voluntarily, which he might resist as an act of power. Such, it is respectfully conceived, is the situation of the government, in relation to the purchasers of public land, who, in a moment of infatuation, have engaged to pay for a portion of the national domain a sum greatly beyond its value, and which will never be paid. In all cases of this kind, the forfeiture of the sum already advanced will inevitably occur, if relief, to some extent, is not granted.

In conformity with the foregoing views, the following propositions for the relief of the purchasers of public land, and for the purpose of increasing the payments into the Treasury, in the ensuing year, are respectfully submitted.

1. That every purchaser of public land be permitted, on or before the 30th of September next, to abandon any legal sub-division of his purchase; and, that the payments made upon the part abandoned be applied to the discharge of the instalment due upon the remainder; the right to abandon, in no case, to involve any repayment by the government to any purchaser. In all cases, the part retained, to be in the most compact form that the situation of the whole quantity purchased will permit.
2. The difference between the former and present minimum price for cash payment being equal to 23.78 on the former, it is respectfully proposed, that, on payment of the whole purchase money, for any tract of land, on or before the 30th day of September next, a deduction of twenty-five per cent shall be made, and that any interest which may have accrued to the United States, in such cases, shall be remitted. An act of greater liberality, and which would still further increase the receipts into the Treasury, during the next year, would be to allow a deduction of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on all such payments, which is equal to the difference between 200 and 125 cents.
3. That all sums which may be due by purchasers of public lands, who shall not avail themselves of the preceding conditions, shall be payable in ten equal annual instalments, without interest; provided that such payments shall be punctually made, upon the several days, in each successive year, upon which the purchases were respectively made; any failure in making such payments, to revive the original terms and conditions of sale.



If these, or analogous, provisions, should be adopted, the payments from the public land, during the year 1821, will be greatly increased; the debt due on that account greatly diminished; and the revenue resulting from that source acquire, in future years, a more uniform character.

If, then, it be assumed that the revenue which will accrue from the customs will be equal to the mean sum, between seventeen and twenty millions of dollars, the annual revenue for the four succeeding years may be estimated as follows, viz.

Customs	- - - -	18,500,000
Public lands	- - - -	2,500,000
Bank dividends, at six per cent.	- - - -	420,000
Incidental receipts	- - - -	80,000

Making an aggregate of - - - 21,500,000

But, if the annual receipts from the customs shall be estimated, for the next four years, at the average sum of \$17,000,000, the annual revenue for that period will be equal to 20,000,000 dollars.

The annual expenditure, for the same period, may be estimated as follows, viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	2,000,000
Public debt	- - - - 5,477,000
War Department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, military and revolutionary pensions, arming the militia, and arrears prior to the 1st of January, 1817	- - - - 5,850,000
Naval Department, including \$1,000,000 for the permanent increase of the navy	3,420,000

Making the aggregate amount of \$16,747,000

The balance of the sinking fund, after paying the interest of the funded debt, and providing for the annual reimbursement of the six per cent. deferred stock, has not, in this estimate, been considered as a charge upon the Treasury, before the year 1825; as the price of the public stocks precludes the possibility of purchase within the rates prescribed by law.

This estimate is below that which is required for 1821, but is believed to be less than the annual expenditure which will be required for the next four years. According to this estimate, the means will exceed the indispensable expenditure, during that period, 3,253,000 dollars.

After the year 1823, the annual expenditure upon the navy will be diminished by 1,000,000 dollars. The expenditure of the government, after that year, including the entire appropriation for the public debt, is estimated as follows, viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	- \$2,000,000
Public debt	- - - - 10,000,000



## C.

STATEMENT of Lands sold in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and in the Territory of Michigan, from the 1st of January, 1819, to the 31st of December following, inclusive; showing also the receipts from Individuals and payments made by Receivers during the same time, with the balances due both on 31st December, 1818, and 31st December, 1819.

OFFICES.	LANDS SOLD, AFTER DEDUCTING LANDS REVERTED.			LANDS REVERTED.	IN THE HANDS OF			RECEIPTS BY RECEIVERS FOR		PAYMENTS BY RECEIVERS.		BALANCES DUE 31st DEC. 1819, FROM		TOTAL BALANCES DUE ON 31st DEC. 1819.
					Receivers. 31st Dec. 1818.	Individuals. 31st Dec. 1818.		Purchase money.	Forfeitures.	Into Treasury.	For expenses and repayments.	Individuals.	Receivers.	
	Acres.	100ths.	Dolls. Cts.	Acres.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.		Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Marietta, - - -	4,954	10	14,013 78	979 70	25,754 07½	120,788 68½		21,41 98½	99 43	28,737 23	2,057 49	113,418 90½	16,422 34½	129,841 25½
Zanesville, - - -	33,573	50	69,376 32	800 00	17,793 86	491,247 90		119,11 99	80 00	132,776 62	3,770 37	441,540 23	410 86	441,951 09
Steubenville, - - -	13,637	23	28,878 58	476 72	17,625 49½	337,416 98½		80,90 01½	48 50	84,149 48	2,747 37	285,414 05	11,658 66	297,072 71
Wooster, - - -	11,042	38	22,200 76	712 19	9,823 51½	691,154 63½		111,25 85½	74 00	82,902 14	4,492 64½	602,132 54½	33,725 58½	635,858 12½
Chillicothe, - - -	26,082	79	53,774 14	1,563 86	26,151 62	282,866 45		70,63 04	428 10	63,167 90	2,524 13	266,455 65	31,072 63	297,528 28
Cincinnati, - - -	57,673	65	128,544 02	4,108 66	20,133 39	1,235,679 84½		191,55 52	423 00	168,502 94	6,081 91	1,193,120 34½	57,075 06	1,230,195 40½
Jeffersonville, - - -	64,932	12	129,864 44	7,025 96	5,398 07½	1,075,377 68½		175,86 04½	702 58	171,286 44	5,571 01½	1,030,138 66	4,346 66½	1,034,485 32½
Vincennes, - - -	142,602	06	285,204 12	7,929 46	56,464 17½	1,449,399 36		273,45 68	776 51	322,128 82½	6,565 33½	1,461,253 31	1,196 69½	1,463,150 00½
Shawneetown, - - -	118,933	82	239,522 09	11,545 75	25,000 80½	653,583 86½		92,56 96½	1,161 00	801,668 98½	4,578 03	801,668 98½	386 81½	802,055 80
Kaskaskia, - - -	60,355	49	120,710 90	6,911 01	25,921 32	479,929 73		72,53 49½	1,603 24	40,061 74	2,681 43	529,670 37½	55,731 64½	585,432 02
Edwardsville, - - -	90,755	68	187,310 97	10,917 28	30,936 05	435,642 47		75,72 59½	1,145 72	20,403 45	759 37½	548,396 56½	11,622 17½	560,018 74
Detroit, - - -	14,985	90	20,798 76	3,546 95	28,405 00	99,449 74		13,13 14	389 68	94,257 09½	2,276 72	107,505 04	18,857 98	126,363 02
Franklin, - - -	471,460	56	1,326,290 18	48,072 16½	86,590 39	469,314 58		403,33 88	12,393 59	20,403 45	17,310 66	1,404,599 47	9,159 56	1,413,759 03
St. Louis, - - -	324,429	45½	787,543 48½	27,701 45	8,611 49½	293,428 34½		225,03 31	4,548 70	186,787 16	5,178 44	860,502 21½	41,664 20½	902,166 42
	1,435,518	53½	3,414,032 54½	132,291 15½	384,609 26½	8,135,280 27½		1,926,60 53	23,874 05	1,971,334 00½	66,594 91½	9,646,516 35	273,350 87½	9,919,867 22½

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, 15th November, 1820.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner.





Military Department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, military and revolutionary pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st of

January, 1817	-	-	-	-	5,850,000
Naval Department	-	-	-	-	2,420,000
Making the aggregate amount of	-	-	-	—————	20,270,000

which, after the year 1824, would leave an annual deficit of \$270,000.

If this sum should not be met by the annual increase of revenue, resulting from the increase of population during these and succeeding years, and the increased consumption of foreign articles resulting therefrom, it may be supplied by a corresponding reduction in those items of expenditure which depend absolutely upon the will of the legislature, unconnected with the existing laws regulating the permanent expenditure.

It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, that it is inexpedient to resort, at this time, to the imposition of additional taxes upon the community. The condition of the currency, in several of the states of the Union, furnishes strong inducements to abstain from additional taxation, at this time. The obligation of the government to receive the notes of the Bank of the United States, without reference to the place where they are payable, has given to them their universal currency. All notes issued south and west of Washington have, in consequence of the state of exchange between these places and the commercial cities to the east of this place, centered in those cities. The Bank has consequently found itself constrained to direct those branches to refuse to issue their notes, even upon a deposit of specie. The effect of these causes, combined, has been, the exclusion from circulation, in all the states west and south of the seat of government, of the notes of the Bank of the United States and its offices. In several of those states there is no sound paper circulation. To resort to internal taxation, under such circumstances, would be to require of the citizens of those states, what will be impossible for them to perform. Wherever paper circulates as money, which is not convertible into specie, it circulates to the exclusion of specie and of paper, which is convertible into gold and silver coin. In all such places, the payment of direct or internal taxes in specie, or in the notes of the Bank of the United States, will be impracticable. Preliminary to a resort to internal taxation of any kind, the charter of the Bank of the United States ought to be amended, so as to make the bills of all the offices of the Bank, except that at the seat of government, receivable only in the states where they are made payable, and in the states and territories where no office is established. The effect of this modification would be, to make the notes of the offices of the Bank of the United States, except the office in this District, a local currency, which will enter and continue in the local circulation of the states in which they are issued. The notes thus issued will render the local circulation of all the states sound, and furnish to the citizens the means of discharging their contributions to the government. This measure



will also place the state institutions, to the south and west of this city, in a more eligible situation, in relation to the offices of the Bank of the United States, by enabling them to adjust their accounts with those offices by the exchange of notes, instead of liquidating their balances by the payment of specie. Should it, however, be judged expedient by the legislature to lay additional burthens upon the people for the purpose of meeting the existing or any probable future deficiency, it is respectfully submitted, that the importation of foreign spirits be prohibited, and that a duty upon domestic spirits, equal to the amount of that now collected upon foreign spirits and to such deficiency, be imposed on the distillation and sale of domestic spirits. In any event, a resort to loans, to the extent of the deficiency for the year 1821, will be indispensable.

Of the sum of \$3,000,000, authorized by the act of the 15th of May last, to be raised by loan, \$2,000,000 have been obtained at a premium of two per cent. upon stock bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, redeemable at the will of government; and \$1,000,000 at par, upon stock bearing interest, at the rate of five per cent., redeemable at any time after the first day of January, 1832. There is no just reason to doubt, that any sum, which may be necessary to be raised by loan, can be obtained upon terms not less favorable; but, as it is probable, that the surplus of the revenue, after satisfying all demands upon the Treasury, authorized by existing laws, during the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, will be equal to the redemption of any debt which may be contracted in 1821, it is respectfully submitted, that the President of the United States be authorized to borrow, from the Bank of the United States, or from other banks or individuals, the sum which may be necessary for the service of that year, at par, and at a rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, redeemable at the will of the government.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*December 1, 1820.*



A.

A STATEMENT shewing the amount of duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances; of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise; of payments for bounties and allowances; and of expenses of collection; during the years 1817, 1818, and 1819.

Years.	Duties on			Debentures Issued.	Bounties & allowances.	Gross Revenue.	Expenses of collection.	Nett Revenue.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage, &c.	Passports, &c.					
1817	21,995,642 12	223,005 45	12,608 00	3,937,323 35	124,346 41	18,269,585 81	744,810 66	17,524,775 15
1818	25,798,490 79	260,878 81	14,030 00	3,343,938 08	154,587 89	22,574,873 63	746,422 15	21,828,451 48
1819	21,228,683 28	131,217 51	8,640 00	3,301,812 42	167,100 01	17,899,628 36	782,925 40	17,116,702 96

### A.—Continued.

A Statement shewing the amount of American and Foreign Tonnage employed in Foreign Trade, during the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, as taken from the records of the Treasury.

Years.	American Tonnage in Foreign Trade.	Foreign Tonnage in Foreign Trade.	Total amount of Tonnage.	Proportion of Foreign Tonnage to the whole amount of Tonnage employed in the Foreign Trade of the United States.
1817	780,136	212,420	992,556	24.4 to 100
1818	755,101	161,413	916,514	17.6 to 100
1819	783,579	85,554	869,133	9.8 to 100



## A—Continued.

*A STATEMENT exhibiting the value and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1819, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and those entitled to drawback, re-exported;) and, also, of the nett revenue which accrued that year from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances.*

## MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.

1,679,284	Dollars	at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	125,946 28
13,971,593	"	at 15 "	2,095,738 95
5,979,736	"	at 20 "	1,195,947 23
16,355,698	"	at 25 "	4,088,924 43
11,215	"	at $27\frac{1}{2}$ "	3,084 12
1,882,399	"	at 30 "	564,719 79
5,542	"	at $32\frac{1}{2}$ "	1,801 05
<hr/>			
39,885,467			8,076,161 85

1. Wines,	1,255,266 galls. at 40.37		
	cents average	506,836 60	
2. Spirits,	4,477,628 galls. at 43.75		
	cents average	1,959,125 12	
Molasses,	11,910,729 galls. at 5 cts.		
	average - -	595,536 45	
3. Teas,	5,480,884 lbs. at 31.70		
	cents average -	1,737,450 09	
Coffee,	20,825,869 lbs. at 5 cents		
	average - -	1,041,293 45	
4. Sugar	71,665,401 lbs. at 3.04		
	cents average -	2,181,703 29	
5. Salt,	2,975,862 bushels, at 20		
	cents average -	595,172 40	
6. All other articles	- - -	1,014,621 29	
<hr/>			
			9,631,738 69
			<hr/>
Dollars,			17,707,900 54

Deduct duties refunded, after deducting therefrom duties on merchandise, the particulars of which could not be ascertained, and difference in calculation,

		112,992 25
		<hr/>
Dollars,		17,594,908 29



	<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	17,594,908 29
2½ per cent. retained on drawback,	92,711 77	
Extra duty of 10 per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels,	50,505 22	
Interest and storage,	21,645 57	
	<hr/>	164,862 56
Nett amount of duties on merchandise,	Dolls. 17,759,770 85	
Duties on tonnage,	109,782 95	
Light money,	21,434 56	
	<hr/>	131,217 51
Passports and clearances,	8,640 00	
	<hr/>	
Gross Revenue, per statement A,	Dolls. 17,899,628 36	
Deduct expenses of collection,	782,925 40	
	<hr/>	
Nett Revenue,	Dolls. 17,116,702 96	

## Explanatory Statements and Notes.

### 1. WINES.

Madeira	-	188,267	galls.	a	100	cts.	188,267 00
Burgundy	-	5,797			100		5,797 00
Claret, &c. in bottles		21,761			70		15,232 70
do do		23,503			30		7,050 90
Sherry and St. Lucar		21,468			60		12,880 80
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.		128,494			50		64,247
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.		278,318			40		111,327 20
All other, in casks		138,853			25		34,713 25
do do		448,805			15		67,320 75
		<hr/>					<hr/>
		1,255,266					\$506,836 60

### 2. SPIRITS.

From grain, 1st proof	483,032	galls.	a	42	cts.	202,873 44
2d	42,377			45		19,066 5
4th	5,714			52		2,971 28
5th	5,907			60		3,544 20
Other 1st & 2d pr.	644,685			38		244,980 30
3d	1,623,434			42		681,842 28
4th	1,663,986			48		798,713 28
5th	6,237			57		3,555 9
Above	2,256			70		1,579 20
	<hr/>					<hr/>
	4,477,628					\$1,959,125 12



## Explanatory Statements, &amp;c.—Continued.

## 3. TEAS.

Bohea	-	261,700	pounds	a	12	cts.	31,404
Souchong, &c.	-	1,382,633			25		345,658 25
Imperial, &c.	-	235,089			50		117,544 50
Hyson & Young Hyson		1,958,067			40		783,226 80
Hyson Skin & other Gr.		1,646,231			28		460,944 68
		<u>5,483,720</u>					<u>1,738,778 23</u>
Deduct excess of exportation							
Young Hyson		2,836			56		1,588 16
		<u>5,480,884</u>					<u>1,737,190 7</u>
Extra duty on Teas, imported from other places than							
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	260 2
							<u>\$1,737,450 9</u>

## 4. SUGAR.

Brown	-	68,491,275	pounds	a	3	cts.	2,054,738 25
White	-	3,174,126			4		126,965 04
		<u>71,665,401</u>					<u>\$2,181,703 29</u>

## 5. SALT.

Imported, bushels	-	3,823,410	a	20	cts.	764,682
Exported	-	12,048				
Bounties and allowances, reduced into bushels,		835,500				
		<u>847,548</u>				<u>169,509 60</u>
		<u>2,975,862</u>				<u>\$595,172 40</u>



## Explanatory Statements, &amp;c.—Continued.

6. ALL OTHER ARTICLES.		Quantities.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
Duck, Russia	pieces	15,531	200	31,062
Ravens	"	13,051	125	16,313 75
Holland	"	1,555	250	3,887 50
Sheeting, Brown	"	3,861	160	6,177 60
White	"	175	250	437 50
Oil, Spermaceti	gallons	3	25	75
Whale	"	1,114	15	167 10
Olive	"	16,796	25	4,199
Cocoa	pounds.	643,315	2	12,866 30
Chocolate	"	4,053	3	121 59
Sugar, Candy	"	3,206	12	384 72
Loaf	"	2,082	12	249 84
Other refined	"	956	10	95 60
Almonds	"	634,561	3	19,036 83
Fruits, Currants	"	167,488	3	5,024 64
Prunes and plums	"	323,401	3	9,702 03
Figs	"	319,671	3	9,590 13
Raisins, in jars & boxes	"	912,358	3	27,370 74
do all other	"	1,625,448	2	32,508 96
Candles, Tallow	"	4,186	3	125 58
Wax and sperm.	"	441	6	26 46
Cheese	"	79,423	9	7,148 07
Soap	"	144,888	3	4,346 64
Tallow	"	362,368	1	3,623 68
Beer, ale & porter, in bottles, galls.	"	136,671	15	20,500 65
in casks	"	15,552	10	1,555 20
Spices, Mace	pounds	7,232	100	7,232
Nutmegs	"	30,516	60	18,309 60
Cinnamon	"	4,338	25	1,084 50
Cloves	"	21,907	25	5,476 75
Pepper	"	591,442	8	47,315 36
Pimento	"	233,720	6	14,023 20
Cassia	"	250,871	6	15,052 26
Tobacco, manufactured, &c.	"	3,297	10	329 70
Snuff	"	55,292	12	6,635 04
Indigo	"	313,958	15	47,093 65
Gun Powder	"	10,515	8	841 20
Bristles	"	42,430	3	1,272 90
Glue	"	45,920	5	2,296
Paints, Ochre, dry	"	378,349	1	3,783 49

Amount carried forward.



## Explanatory Statements, &amp;c.—Continued.

6. ALL OTHER ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
<i>Amount brought forward,</i>			
Paints, Ochre in oil pounds,	51,758	1½	776 37
White and red lead “	1,624,172	3	48,725 16
do “	25	2	50
Whiting & Paris white “	139,507	1	1,395 07
Lead, Pig, bar, and sheet “	770,742	1	7,707 42
Manufactures of “	1,112,179	2	22,243 48
Cordage, Cables and tarred “	14,430	3	432 90
Untarred and yarn “	48,637	4	1,945 48
Twine, packthread, &c. “	377,495	4	15,099 80
Copper, Rods and bolts “	71,859	4	2,874 36
Nails and spikes “	19,186	4	767 44
Wire, not above No. 18 “	297,032	5	14,851 60
Above No. 18 “	12,445	9	1,120 05
Tacks, &c. not exceeding 16 oz. per M. “	19,381	5	969 05
Exceeding 16 oz. pr. M. “	1,752	4	70 08
Nails, “	364,563	4	14,582 52
Spikes, “	165,026	3	4,950 78
Do “	653	2	13 06
Anchors “	205,370	2	4,107 40
Iron, Pig “ cwt.	6,634	50	3,317 00
Castings “	19,099	75	14,324 25
In bars & bolts, rolled “	51,290	150	76,935 00
Hammered “	324,832	75	243,624 00
Do “	111	45	49 95
Sheet, rod, and hoop “	18,315	250	45,787 50
Steel “	8,461	100	8,461 00
Hemp “	51,157	150	76,735 50
Alum “	2,561	200	5,121 87
Copperas “	21	100	21 00
Coal “ bushels,	787,077	5	39,353 85
Fish, dried or smoked quintals,	586	100	586 00
Pickled, salmon barrels,	1,606	200	3,212 00
Mackarel “	1,169	150	1,753 50
All other “	283	100	283 00
Glass, black quart bottles groce,	13,184	144	18,984 96
Window, 8 by 10, 100 sq. ft.	5,576	250	13,940 00
10 by 12, “	2,993	275	8,231 75
above 10 by 12, “	3,842	325	12,486 50
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			



## D.

**STATEMENT of Lands sold in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and in the territory of Michigan, from the 1st January, 1820, to 30th June following, inclusive, shewing also the receipts from Individuals, and payments by Receivers, during the same period; also, the balances due both on the 31st Dec. 1819, and 30th June, 1820.**

OFFICES.	LANDS SOLD AFTER DEDUCTING LANDS REVERTED.		REVERSIONS.	IN THE HANDS OF			RECEIVED FOR		PAYMENTS		BALANCES DUE BY		TOTAL BALANCES DUE 30TH JUNE, 1820.
	ACRES. 100THS.	DOLLS. CTS.		ACRES. 100THS.	DOLLS. CTS.	DOLLS. CTS.	Purchase.	Forfeitures.	In Treasury.	Expenses and repay- ments.	Individuals, 30th June, 1820.	Receivers, 30th June, 1820.	
Marietta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zanesville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steubenville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wooster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chillicothe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cincinnati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeffersonville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vincennes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shawneetown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kaskaskia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edwardsville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detroit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Louis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	886 07	2,092 14	-	16,422 34½	113,418 90½	6,984 61	-	7,375 87	643 61½	108,526 43½	15,387 47	123,913 90½	
	4,549 06	9,038 12	780 00	410 86	441,540 23	41,415 45	80 58	39,693 06	1,992 29	409,243 48	140 96	409,384 44	
	2,847 45	6,968 82	559 19	11,658 66	285,414 05	28,036 06	73 00	29,242 11	1,207 25	264,119 81	9,245 36	273,665 17	
	1,435 50	2,871 00	160 00	33,725 58½	602,132 54½	36,319 34	16 00	37,460 77	1,283 90½	568,700 20½	31,300 25	600,000 45½	
	2,841 65	5,314 14	926 96	31,072 63	266,435 65	20,792 41	92 67	19,296 45	1,495 96	251,070 05	31,072 63	282,142 68	
	4,207 35	8,414 70	367 74	37,075 06	1,193,120 34½	55,749 95	84 00	70,850 73	1,959 08	1,145,869 09½	20,015 20	1,165,884 29½	
	6,359 77	12,719 54	1,120 00	4,346 66½	1,030,138 66	54,099 29½	112 00	52,292 37½	2,075 92½	988,870 90½	4,077 66½	992,948 56½	
	11,869 84	23,739 68	3,325 60	1,196 69½	1,461,933 31	61,930 30	253 00	59,377 66	2,859 97	1,424,015 69	889 36½	1,424,905 05½	
	18,107 46	36,980 92	3,138 34	386 81½	801,668 98½	24,368 97	316 00	22,777 37	1,806 88	814,596 93½	171 53½	814,768 47	
	5,608 67	11,217 34	1,362 96	55,751 64½	529,670 57½	19,231 89½	136 00	16,689 72	1,752 75	521,791 82	21,957 59	543,749 41	
	6,640 00½	13,290 01	1,791 40	11,622 17½	548,396 56½	13,108 64½	61 50	51,273 20	128 87½	546,639 43	9,912 22½	556,551 65½	
	2,915 14	5,830 28	480 00	18,857 98	107,505 04	2,415 82	48 00	1,562 50	677 47	110,967 50	19,033 84	130,001 34	
	32,848 37	66,619 81	1,839 93½	9,159 56	1,404,599 47	37,548 28	204 25	33,417 30	2,005 53	1,433,875 25	11,285 00	1,445,160 25	
	16,119 98½	32,347 17	1,376 12	41,664 20½	860,502 21½	22,749 96	152 92	23,855 89	2,027 84	870,252 54½	38,530 43½	908,782 78	
	117,236 32	237,443 67	17,228 24½	273,350 87½	9,646,516 35	426,750 98½	1,629 92	465,165 00½	21,917 34	9,458,838 95½	213,019 52½	9,671,858 47½	

**LANDS SOLD FROM THE OPENING OF THE OFFICES TO THE THIRTIETH JUNE, 1820, VIZ:**

Up to the 30th of September, 1819, as per account laid before Congress on the 4th of December, 1819  
 From 1st January, 1819, to 31st December, 1819, as above  
 From 1st January, 1820, to 30th June, 1820

Deduct sales in three 1st quarters of 1819

1,435,318 53½	3,414,032 54½	ACRES, 12,239,815 52	DOLLS. 26,485,456 29½
117,236 32	237,443 67		
1,552,554 85½	3,651,476 21½		
1,311,938 68½	3,158,701 86½		
		240,616 17	492,774 55
Total sales to 30th June, 1820		12,480,431 69	26,978,230 64½

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

November 15th, 1820.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner.



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Window, 8 by 10,	"	2,993	275	8,231 75
10 by 12,	"	3,842	325	12,486 50
above 10 by 12,	"			
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>				



## Explanatory Statements, &amp;c.—Continued.

6. ALL OTHER ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	-	-	
Boots - - - pairs,	1,569	150	2,353 50
Shoes and slippers, silk "	4,653	30	1,395 90
leather "	31,106	25	7,776 50
children's "	8,432	15	1,264 80
Cigars - - - M.	11,451	250	28,627 50
Playing cards - - packs,	5,425	30	1,627 50
			<hr/> 1,146,137 36
Deduct exportation over importa-			
tions, Cotton - - -	131,482 71		
Nails - - -	33 36		
		-	<hr/> 131,516 07
Dollars,	-	-	<hr/> 1,014,621 29

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, November 11, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*



( B )

*STATEMENT of moneys received into the Treasury, from Internal Duties and other objects, during the year 1819.*

From arrears of Internal Duties, (New)	-	-	227,444	01
New Direct Tax	-	-	80,850	61
Old Internal Duties	2,149	62		
Old Direct Tax,	2,800	17		
From Postage of Letters,	-	-	71	32
Fees on Letters Patent,	-	-	3,060	00
Cents and half cents coined at the mint,	-	-	38,535	00
Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures,	2,120	89		
Nett proceeds of prizes captured by public armed vessels	-	-	8	52
Sale of vessels on Lake Champlain,	7,601	00		
Surplus proceeds of property sold for Direct Tax 1815,	-	-	125	40
Do. Do. 1816,	-	-	2,558	58
Interest on balances due by Banks to the United States,	-	-	2,249	83
			61,280	33
First instalment payable by the Bank of the United States,	-	-	500,000	00
Dividend on Stock in the Bank of the United States,	-	-	175,000	00
			Dollars	1,044,574 95

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, November 30, 1820.*

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.



(1.)

*STATEMENT of the debt of the United States, 1st October, 1819.*

Deferred six per cent. stock, (unre- deemed amount)	-	-	-	2,805,084	36
Three per cent. stock	-	-	-	13,295,915	44
Louisiana six per cent. stock	-	-	-	4,818,279	92
Six per cent. of 1796, do.	-	-	-	80,000	00
Exchange six per cent. do.	-	-	-	2,668,974	99
					23,668,254 71
Six per cent. stock of 1812, (loan of 11 millions)	-	-	-	6,187,006	84
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of 16 millions)	-	-	-	15,521,136	45
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of 7½ millions)	-	-	-	6,836,232	39
Six per cent. stock of 1814, (loan of 25 and 3 millions)	-	-	-	13,011,437	63
Six per cent. stock of 1815, (loan of 18,452,800)	-	-	-	9,490,099	10
Treasury note six per cent. stock				1,419,125	61
Treasury note seven per cent. stock				8,595,298	27
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to bank United States)	-	-	-	7,000,000	00
					68,060,336 29
Amount, 1st October, 1819,	-	-	-	\$91,728,591	00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, 10th November, 1820.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*



(2.)

*STATEMENT of the Debt of the United States, on the 1st Jan. 1820.*

Deferred six per cent. stock, (unre- deemed amount)	- -	2,563,020 89	
Three per cent. stock	- -	13,295,915 44	
Louisiana six per cent. do.	- -	2,216,408 78	
Six per cent. of 1796	- -	80,000 00	
Exchanged six per cent. of 1812	- -	2,668,974 99	
			20,824,320 10
Six per cent. stock of 1812, loan of 11 millions	- -	6,187,006 84	
Do of 1813, loan of 16 mils.		15,521,136 45	
Do do do 7½ do		6,836,232 39	
Do 1814, do 25 & 3 do		13,011,437 63	
Do 1815, do -		9,490,099 10	
Treasury note six per cent. stock		1,424,471 79	
Do seven do -		8,604,629 27	
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to the Bank of the United States,)		7,000,000 00	
			68,075,013 47
Amount, 1st January, 1820,			\$ 88,899,333 57
Unredeemed amount, 1st January, 1819	-		92,648,177 35
Add stock issued in 1819, viz:			
Three per cent.	- -	304 68	
Treasury note six per cent. stock,			
(see a.)		37,348 09	
Do. seven pr. ct. do. (see b.)		13,160 00	
			50,812 77
			\$ 92,698,990 12
Deduct stock purchased and reimbursed in 1819:			
Purchased, as per statement (4) accom- panying the report of 10th Dec. 1819		711,957 55	
Reimbursed, Louisiana stock, on the 21st October, 1819	- -	2,601,871 14	
Deferred do. in 1819		485,827 86	
			3,799,656 55
As above, 1st January, 1820,			\$ 88,899,333 57

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, 10th November, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.



( 2 A )

**STATEMENT** exhibiting the total amount of six and seven per cent.  
Treasury note Stocks, issued to the 31st of December, 1819.

At what Office Issued.	Six per cent.	Seven per cent.
Treasury, . . . . .	\$57,938 52	\$201,507
New Hampshire, . . . . .	63,110 13	121,731
Massachusetts, . . . . .	504,859 82	3,041,492
Rhode Island, . . . . .	11,628 78	163,122
Connecticut, . . . . .		79,499
New York, . . . . .	359,744 36	4,726,989
Pennsylvania, . . . . .		701,447
Delaware, . . . . .	940 00	
Maryland, . . . . .	47,988 56	17,140
Virginia, . . . . .		1,866
North Carolina, . . . . .	8,756 92	1,180
South Carolina, . . . . .	286,306 92	8,166
Georgia, . . . . .	107,517 43	3,880
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,448,791 44	\$9,068,069
Deduct so much thereof, included in the statement of the funded debt, to the 1st of Jan. 1819,	1,411,443 35	9,054,909
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	(a) \$ 37,348 09	(b) \$ 13,160
	<hr/>	<hr/>

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,**

*Register's Office, 10th November, 1820.*

**JOSEPH NOURSE.**







Loan, per act of 15th May, 1820; whereof, at six per cent.  
 At five per cent.

2,000,000  
 1,000,000

3,000,000 00

3,034,550 19

Deduct reimbursement of deferred stock  
 Stock purchased\*

91,933,883 76

253,752 78

40 34

253,793 12

As above, 1st October, 1820,  
 Deduct stock reimbursable in the fourth quarter of 1820:  
 Residue of Louisiana six per cent. 21st October, 1820  
 Reimbursement of deferred stock

91,680,090 64

2,216,408 78

249,444 16

31

2,465,852 94

Amount, 1st January, 1821,

\* Purchased of William Lyon, of Connecticut:  
 31.26, deferred at 31.542 per cent.  
 46.89, three per cent. at 65 per cent.

9 86

30 48

\$40 34

\$89,214,237 70

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, November 10th, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.



( 4. )

*ESTIMATE of the amount of Treasury Notes outstanding, 1st November, 1820.*

Total amount issued, (as per No. 5 of last report)		\$ 36,680,794
Whereof there has been reported on by the First Auditor as cancelled	- - -	36,208,747
In his office to be reported on:		
Received for 6 per cent. stock issued at the Treasury to 30th Sept. 1820	- - -	40,120
New Hampshire, to 30th June, 1820		2,220
Massachusetts do	-	104,020
Rhode Island, to 31st March, 1819		3,280
New York, to 30th June, 1820		31,680
Maryland, to 31st March, 1819		43,340
Virginia, to 30th June, 1820		100
South Carolina, to 30th June, 1820		16,100
Georgia, to 31st December, 1817		98,000
		338,860
Received for 7 per cent. stock, issued at New York to 30th June, 1820	- - -	2,348
South Carolina, to 30th June, 1818		158
Georgia, to 31st March, 1817		3,880
		6,386
Redeemed by the branch bank at Richmond		40
		345,286
In the branch bank at Washington, small notes to the amount of	- - -	2,101
Other notes (including interest)	\$ 103,323 67	
Deduct, estimated for interest	6,323 67	
		97,000
In the Union bank New Hampshire, small notes	- - -	4
		99,105
Estimated balance outstanding 1st Nov. 1820:		
In small notes	- - -	4,096
Others	- - -	23,560
		27,656
		\$ 36,680,794

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, 10th November, 1820,*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*



( 5 )

*Statement of the Stock issued under the act of Congress, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled 'an act for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory,' passed on the 3d March, 1815.*

Amount of claims awarded, per No. 6, of last report	\$4,282,151 12½
Amount of certificates issued per ditto	4,273,550 17½
ditto issued since	5,814 01
Total issued,	4,279,364 18½
Amount of certificates to be issued,	2,786 94
	4,282,151 12½
Amount of certificates issued, brought down	4,279,364 18½
Amount paid in for lands. to 30th	
Sept. 1819, per statement (C) of	
last year	2,372,574 31½
Ditto, paid in since	66,733 99½
Total paid in for lands to the 30th	
September, 1820	2,439,308 31
Amount of sixty-six per cent. paid at the Treasury	
on \$1,731,635 69, from the 15th May, to 30th	
September, 1820	1,142,879 55
Outstanding, 30th September, 1820: viz.	
This sum, upon which the 66 per cent. has not been	
paid	108,420 18½
Thirty-four per cent. on \$1,731,635 69	588,756 14
	697,176 32½
Amount issued, as above	4,279,364 18½
Do. to be issued	2,786 94
Total awards	4,282,151 12½

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, November 10th, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.







STATEMENT of Lands sold in the States of Mississippi and Alabama, from the 1st of January, 1819, to the 31st of December, 1819; shewing, also, the Receipts from Individuals, and Payments made by the Receivers, during the same time, with the balance due, both on the 1st of January and 31st of December, 1819.

OFFICES.	LANDS SOLD AFTER DEDUCTING LANDS REVERTED.				LANDS REVERTED.	IN THE HANDS OF				RECEIPTS BY RECEIVERS.				PAYMENTS BY RECEIVERS.				BALANCES DUE 31ST DEC. 1819.				TOTAL BALANCE DUE, 31ST DE- CEMBER, 1819.		
						Receivers, 1st Jan. 1819.	Individuals, 1st Janu- ary, 1819.			For Purchase Money.		For Forfeitures.		Into the Treasury		For Expenses and Repayments.		From Individuals.		From Receivers.				
	ACRES.	HDTHS.	DOLLS.	CENTS.	ACRES.	HDTHS.	DOLLS.	CENTS.	DOLLS.	CENTS.	DOLLS.	CENTS.	DOLLS.	CENTS.	DOLLS.	CENTS.	DOLLS.	CENTS.	DOLLS.	CENTS.	DOLLS.	CENTS.		
West of Pearl River . . .	134,388	23	257,493	43	2,092	23	15,444	47½	1,003,863	66	100,314	07	210	27	127,861	03	4,933	59	1,270,953	29	72,263	32½	1,343,216	61½
East of Pearl River . . .	224,401	50	719,564	61½	17,455	73½	218,561	21½	1,015,378	29½	998,534	47	3,270	50	321,801	55½	9,458	71	1,459,678	94	185,835	42½	1,625,514	36½
Huntsville . . .	134,577	72	220,580	88	55,397	29	83,500	22½	5,908,795	07	192,117	98½	11,794	50	187,770	92	9,422	14½	5,949,152	46½	78,125	14½	6,027,277	61½
Cahaba . . .	782,746	85½	2,681,585	06½	66,776	36½	21,047	76½	1,525,276	90	724,758	16½	11,157	97	693,279	27½	18,143	59½	3,493,261	77½	34,383	05½	3,527,644	83
	1,276,114	10½	3,879,223	99½	141,721	65½	338,353	68½	9,653,313	92½	1,405,224	68½	26,433	24	1,530,715	38	42,958	03½	12,153,046	47	370,606	95½	12,523,653	42½

STATEMENT of Lands sold in the States of Mississippi and Alabama, from the 1st of January, 1820, to the 30th of June, 1820; shewing, also, the Receipts from Individuals, and Payments made by the Receivers, during the same time, with the balance due, both on the 1st of January and 30th of June, 1820.

OFFICES.	LANDS SOLD, AFTER DEDUCTING LANDS REVERTED.				LANDS REVERTED.		IN THE HANDS OF				RECEIPTS BY RECEIVERS.				PAYMENTS BY RECEIVERS.				BALANCES DUE, 30TH JUNE, 1820.				TOTAL BALANCE DUE, 30TH OF JUNE, 1820.	
							Receivers, 1st Jan. 1820.		Individuals, 1st Janu- ary, 1820.		For Purchase Money.		For Forfeitures.		Into the Treasury.		For Expenses and Repayments.		From Individuals.		From Receivers.			
	ACRES.	RDTHS.	DOLLS.	CENTS.	ACRES.	RDTHS.	DOLLS.	CENTS.	DOLLS.	CENTS.	DOLLS.	CENTS.	DOLLS.	CENTS.	DOLLS.	CENTS.	DOLLS.	CENTS.	DOLLS.	CENTS.	DOLLS.	CENTS.		
West of Pearl River *	4,281	11	8,403	22	3,253	95	72,263	32½	1,270,953	29	31,450	31	525	97			1,190	78	1,248,231	17	102,322	85½	1,350,754	02½
East of Pearl River	5,847	58½	17,123	36½	5,038	17½	185,835	42½	1,439,678	94	46,665	41½	316	75	170,260	36	5,113	42½	1,410,455	64	57,125	05½	1,467,580	69½
Huntsville	35,879	10	91,433	59	6,197	73	78,125	14½	5,949,152	46½	57,068	29	687	00	51,255	44	3,327	63	5,934,204	76½	80,616	57½	6,064,815	14½
Cahaba	239,979	27½	894,185	48	31,863	53	34,383	05½	3,493,261	77½	252,359	42½	6,521	65½	260,711	52½	6,942	57½	4,141,509	48½	19,088	37½	4,160,697	86
	285,987	06½	1,011,144	65½	44,353	38½	370,606	95	12,153,046	47	387,341	14	7,851	37½	482,227	32½	16,574	89½	12,784,501	06	259,346	66½	13,043,847	72½

\* No returns of Receipts or Expenditures in April, May, and June, from West of Pearl River.

### TOTAL SALES OF LANDS IN MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA, VIZ:

#### TOTAL STOCK RECEIVED FOR LANDS, VIZ:

Up to 30th September, 1819, as per account laid before Congress, 4th December, 1819	\$2,372,574	31½
In the last quarter of 1819	21,057	50
From 1st January, 1820, to 30th June, 1820	35,125	57½
	<u>\$2,428,757</u>	<u>19</u>

From the opening of the offices to 30th September, 1819, as per account laid before Congress, 4th Dec. 1819	ACRES.	DOLLS. CTS.	4,792,156	68	17,656,349	47½
Amount sold, from 1st January, 1819, to 31st December, 1819	1,276,114	10½	3,879,223	99½		
1st January, 1820, to 30th June, 1820	285,987	06½	1,011,144	65½		
	1,562,101	17½	4,890,368	65		
	1,216,383	82	3,713,306	04½		
Deduct sales in three first quarters of 1819			331,717	35½	1,177,062	60½
Total sales to 30th June, 1820			5,143,874	03½	18,833,612	08½

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, 15th November, 1820.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner.



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